

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

1. Rejection of claims 1-4, 7, 8, 11-13, 17, and 18 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b):

Claims 1-4, 7, 8, 11-13, 17, and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nelson et al. (US 2002/0160818) in view of Kaaresoja et al. (US 2002/0177471).

Response:

Claim 1 has been amended to distinguish from the cited prior art. Claim 1 now recites “a vibrating module comprising a first vibrator and a second vibrator respectively disposed in a first position and a second position of the communication apparatus, and the first and the second vibrators electrically connected to the encoding module for respectively generating vibrations in the first and the second positions which can be identified by a user, the first and the second vibrators vibrating according to the vibration data of the vibration signal so that the user can recognize the vibration data due to the vibrations generated in different positions”. This amendment is fully supported by the original claims 5 and 6, and no new matter is added. In other words, claim 1 recites that a user is able to determine the vibration data according to the positions of the first and second vibrators that are vibrating.

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In contrast, the cited prior art does not teach that a communication apparatus contains a plurality of vibrators located in different positions of the communication apparatus that can be identified by the user.

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Korhonen et al. (US 2005/0130695) teaches in Figures 4a and 4b and describes in paragraph [0025] two typical commercial linear vibrators. However, these vibrators shown in Figures 4a and 4b are explained as substitutes for one another, and Korhonen does not describe a communication apparatus that places a plurality of vibrators in different positions of the communication apparatus for enabling a user to identify the vibrations.

Therefore, since the cited prior art references fail to teach all of the limitations of the currently amended claim 1, the applicant submits that claim 1 is patentable over the cited prior art.

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Furthermore, claims 2, 3, 7, 8, 11, and 12 are dependent on claim 1, and should be allowed if claim 1 is allowed. Claims 4, 13, 17, and 18 have been cancelled, and are no longer in need of consideration. Reconsideration of claims 1-3, 7, 8, 11, and 12 is therefore respectfully requested.

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2. Rejection of claims 5 and 6 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a):

Claims 5 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nelson et al. and Kaaresoja et al. in view of Korhonen et al. (US 2005/0130695).

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Response:

Claims 5 and 6 have been cancelled, and are no longer in need of consideration.

20 3. Rejection of claims 9 and 10 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a):

Claims 9 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nelson et al. and Kaaresoja et al. in view of Higuchi et al. (US 6,377,823).

Response:

25 Claims 9 and 10 are dependent on claim 1, and should be allowed if claim 1 is allowed. Reconsideration of claims 9 and 10 is therefore respectfully requested.

4. Rejection of claims 14 and 15 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a):

30 Claims 14 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Nelson et al. and Kaaresoja et al. in view of Bright et al. (US 2002/0165013).

Response:

5 Claim 15 recites that “a first vibrator vibrates at a first amplitude, a second vibrator vibrates at a second amplitude, the first amplitude represents a character Dit, and the second amplitude represents a character Dah”.

10 On the other hand, although Kaaresoja teaches in paragraph [0044] that the amplitude of the vibration can be varied, Kaaresoja does not teach vibrating in two different amplitudes for indicating Dit and Dah characters.

15 Bright et al. teaches in paragraph [0045] that a wireless device can vibrate at one frequency to represent a “dit” and vibrate at another frequency to represent a “dah”. However, Bright does not talk about vibrating at two different amplitudes as recited in claim 15. Therefore, the applicant submits that claim 15 is patentable over the cited prior art references.

20 In addition, claims 14 and 15 are dependent on claim 1, and should be allowed if claim 1 is allowed. Reconsideration of claims 14 and 15 is therefore respectfully requested.

5. Rejection of claim 16 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a):

25 Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nelson et al. and Kaaresoja et al. in view of Fujisawa et al. (US 2002/0115478).

Response:

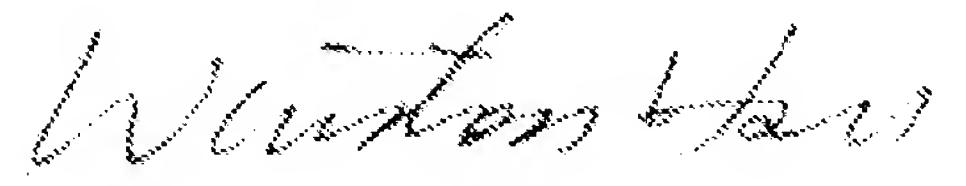
Claim 16 has been cancelled, and is no longer in need of consideration.

Appl. No. 10/708,781
Am dt. dated December 17, 2007
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Applicant respectfully requests that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case.

Sincerely yours,

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Note: Please leave a message in my voice mail if you need to talk to me. (The time in D.C. is 13 hours behind the Taiwan time, i.e. 9 AM in D.C. = 10 PM in Taiwan.)

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